

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.]

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 8, 1855.

[NO. 2001.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At \$2.00 per annum, if paid in advance; \$2.50 if paid during the year of subscription; or \$3.00 after the year has expired.
Price for the Semi-Weekly Observer \$3.00 if paid in advance; \$3.50 if paid during the year of subscription; or \$4.00 after the year has expired.

3334 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

1/4 of the water of Stewart's creek, joining the main body of water in the Christian Church. The said land is in an excellent state of cultivation, there is about four thousand turpentine trees about four years old, there are five thousand more open, there is a good house and all other out-houses, with a good well, the place is very healthy, is very convenient to church and the neighbors are very kind, the distance from Fayetteville is eight miles. The land is well timbered with oak and hickory, and lying on the York River. Any person wishing to purchase please come and examine. JESSE ELLIS.
With the chance of about 900 Acres joining said premises. MALCOLM McDONALD.
Sept. 28, 1855. 40*6t

Hardware and Cutlery.

WE are daily expecting an addition to our new stock of Hardware, and will be pleased to see our old friends and customers and furnish them at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices. COOK & JOHNSON.
Sept. 17. 87*4t

Invest your Money where it will Pay.

HAVE Land on Beaufort Harbor made valuable by the Atlantic Rail Road, a part of which I wish to sell. Persons wishing to buy will address me at Mary's Garden, Cumberland Co., and all necessary information will be given. T. R. UNDERWOOD.
Sept. 24. 88*4t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

On Monday, the 12th November next, I shall sell at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, a Lot of Land, situated on Gillespie Street, joining the Munford lot, known as the Arey lot, assigned to me for certain purposes. Terms at sale. WARREN WINSLOW, Assignee.
Sept. 5, 1855. 43-laws

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN ROBESON COUNTY.
I WILL sell Three Hundred Acres of Good Farming Land, 4 miles from Lumberton, and exceeding 2 miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad. Also, a Lot in the town of Lumberton whereon is a comfortable Brick Building and all necessary out-houses. Also, 234 acres Land about one mile from Lumberton, and where, it is probable, the Railroad will pass. These Lands are equal to any Pine Land in this section, and well adapted to the making of Turpentine, Timber, &c. Terms liberal.
For a description of the above property, I would refer to Mr. A. W. Fowler, of J. W. Fowler of Fayetteville, or I will show any person the property who desires to see it, if application is made soon. BENJ. FREEMAN.
Lumberton, Sept. 22, 1855. 88*4t

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE VIA OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, AND SPRING TOWN TO WARSAW, N. C.
Distance 45 miles, except Saturdays.
SCHEDULE.
LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, going North or South.
Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M., Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.
Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.
J. N. FREDERICK, Contractor.
J. H. ROBERTS & Co., Supts. Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*2m

266 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the above number of Acres of Land—the upper part of the Montague tract, about twelve miles above Fayetteville, and lately owned by Archibald McMillan. Any particulars respecting the land can be had from Alex. McAllister, Esq., of the land, or the subscriber. A bargain will be given in this land if a call is made soon. NEILL McDUGGALL.
Libson, N. C., Sept. 5. 84*7t

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family
Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMONT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*7t

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LIVING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state, excellent Turpentine land, with some Pine-Timber and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.
JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*7t

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR
Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the
WHEEL-WRIGHT AND BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.
We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.
Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HOUSE-SHOES shall receive our attention, and our most prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.
HOLLAND, WEISGER & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855.

Clinton Female Institute.

CLINTON, SAMPERSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE next session of this Institute will commence on the 20th Monday of September next.
For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*7t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1855.

EXPLANATION.—Quite a number of packages of our last Monday's paper failed to reach the Post Office in time to be despatched on that day. This unusual default, which we regret quite as much as our readers can, was caused by the absence of both the Editors and the sickness of three of the hands in the office.

HEALTH OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We learn from a letter received here, that exaggerated reports are circulated as to the health of this place, it being stated that the putrid sore throat is prevailing, fatally. We are authorized to say that that disease has not been known here this season.

There has been much more than usual of sickness here, but it has been of slight cases of chills and fever, generally yielding readily to medical treatment. The deaths have been very few, from any cause.

ENCOURAGING.—Said we not truly, last winter, that if Fayetteville would put her own shoulders to the wheel, she would find the rest of mankind, (including that liberal and enlightened body, the State Legislature,) ready to cheer her on—with kind words at least? Already has our prediction been verified—not as regards the Legislature, it is true, but by a kind word,—may by seven kind words,—from Wilmington. During all our tribulations last winter—when the Senator from New Hanover voted against us, and when the Legislature opened its bountiful hands wide to the other parts of the State, only closing them to Fayetteville,—a most ominous silence reigned in Wilmington. But no sooner—(that is to say, after deliberating over it for thirty hours)—had the Wilmington Herald heard that we were helping ourselves—that the town had subscribed \$100,000 to the Western rail road, and that the individual subscribers were paying up with astonishing promptitude,—than it generously informs its readers of these facts, and adds as follows:—

"When finished, this road will open a new era in the history of Fayetteville, and we shall be pleased to note it."

There now! See what a warm expression of feeling the action of Fayetteville has caused (we will not say excited,) from one of the papers of Wilmington, whose icy coldness previously had led us to fear that our coal mine road was regarded in that city as of hostile tendency to Wilmington. Thus far the Herald.

The Journal proceeds with more deliberation. No rash and impulsive language, like that of the Herald, is suffered to find place in its columns. It takes three days and a half to think over the matter, and finally comes to the resolution to ignore every thing but the facts that the commissioners of Fayetteville had subscribed to the road and had advertised bonds for sale to pay the subscription. All about the work being resumed, confidence restored, and subscribers paying up promptly, are either too insignificant or too unpalatable to be recorded in the Wilmington Journal.

Well, let our people only be true to themselves, and they may look with a reasonable degree of composure on the sayings and doings of their neighbors. When the coal begins to pour into Wilmington, (or into Carolina City, or Charleston,) some of our neighbors may arrive at the conclusion that it would have been well to give favorable votes, kind words, and "material aid."

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We had an opportunity to go through this establishment, a few days ago, from bottom to top, under the kind escort of Dr. Fisher, the gentlemanly and experienced Superintendent, and of one of the Commissioners who has gratuitously devoted much of his time and thoughts for a year or two past to the humane and benevolent work. We were struck, not only with the magnitude of the buildings, the main one being between 700 and 800 feet long, but with the many arrangements provided for the comfort of the poor unfortunate beings for whom it is intended, and who will thus be rescued from their only present refuge in this State, the dungeon of the malfactor. The arrangements for warmth in Winter and ventilation in Summer, for cleanliness, for supply of meals and water, seem to us to be perfect and exceedingly economical. The main building will accommodate all the officers and their families, and 250 patients, each one of the latter being provided with a separate room, of course.

It will be ready for occupation by the first of the coming year. We have no doubt that in course of time it will be the means of returning to their friends, with the inestimable blessing of restored reason, thousands of human beings, such as have heretofore been without the aid of those systematic and intelligent efforts for their restoration which are common and often successful in many other of the States and in other parts of the world; and such as we have reason to believe, from what we have heard of his experience, Dr. Fisher is fully competent to supply.

We left the institution with a warmer affection and a deeper respect for our State, which so readily and handsomely yielded to the first earnest appeal for the Insane, by Miss Dix, whose labors in their behalf, throughout the civilized world, have been so richly rewarded.

STATE REVENUE.—The Raleigh Standard states that the revenue paid by the Sheriffs this year is considerably increased, (as might have been expected)—and that some counties have paid twice as much as last year.

A STRONG SPEECH.—Ex-Gov. Seymour, (democrat,) of New York, delivered a carefully prepared speech in Tammany Hall last week, in which the followers of the various isms of the day were roughly handled. Liquor prohibition, abolition, &c. were reviewed in a masterly manner. The speech was received with great applause, and 50,000 copies ordered to be printed. We select a few paragraphs:—

The people of the North are uniformly opposed to slavery, not from hostility to the South, but because it is repugnant to our sentiments. In conformity with our views, we have abolished slavery here, and having exercised our rights in our own way, we should be willing to let other communities have the same rights and privileges we have enjoyed. We are bound to act upon our faith in the principles of self-government. We have enough to do at this time to secure good government for New York. Let us leave each State of this Confederacy upon the high and honorable ground of its constitutional rights—not trying to impose by assault nor to degrade by sympathy. Let us show our respect for the rights of others by respecting our own, and our desire for good government elsewhere, by governing ourselves wisely and well. Let us trust that each community, like our own, when left free to act, will find out for itself, and not through others, what concerns its progress, happiness, and good government.

"Those who wish to engage in the important business of denouncing the conduct of others, without wandering away to the remote South, or losing themselves in the Western prairies, can find themes enough in the past history and present conduct of an adjoining State, which invites criticism by its political and legislative policy. Would it not be more consistent and useful to enter into this field? But what should we think of men who should propose to organize a party against Massachusetts, because they could show that she paralyzed our arms and threatened open treason and alliance with our enemies in our last contest with Great Britain for rights essential to our national existence, dignity and honor. That she annually commemorates the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, with laudations for the zeal and energy which led them to fly from oppression in their native land. That she offers up praises to the Providence which guided them over the dangers of the great deep, and for the rest of your denunciations Government for letting more of the poor, oppressed and persecuted, find a home in our abundant and fertile territories. That she boasts of her early commercial enterprise, including the slave trade, and demands that the South shall make immediate restitution for the wrongs done to the negro. That she insists she will not give up the fugitive slave because he is poor, and yet sends back across the ocean, feeble women and children to perish with the exhaustion and fatigue of the return voyage, merely because they are destitute and weak. That she raises contributions to send her citizens to Western territories, and sends back to Europe others because they have been thus aided. That she collects money and organizes bands of men, to control legislation in Kansas, and is shocked at the violent interference of Missouri."

"It is mentioned among recent items of news, that a slave sailed from Boston to steal Africans and carry them into bondage; but this circumstance will be forgotten in the indignation aroused through pulpits and press, by an unfounded report of a transfer of slaves in Kansas. She insists that the negro of the South can and should govern himself, and passes a coercive Temperance law because she denies the ability of her own citizens to practice self-control. She demands punishment for illegal violence upon her citizens by Missouri, and refuses restitution and remedy for outrages upon defenceless women. She is so much engaged by lawlessness west of Missouri, that she cannot see the blackened walls which tell of the outrages of mobs within view of her seat of government. With laudation of Webster she practices upon the principles of his great rival Calhoun; she denounces nullification in South Carolina; and follows its example. She is at this time particularly engaged in seeing that the acts of Congress are obeyed in Nebraska and resisted in Massachusetts."

"If instead of correcting our own abundant faults, we must have a sectional party, and Holy Alliance, to interfere with other States, it surely should be arrayed against those who have an undue representation in our National Councils; who have sought and obtained special legislation for their peculiar advantage; who have demanded tariffs and banks, and extravagant and corrupting systems of internal improvement. The Democracy of New York can never array itself against the States of the South, who have always stood by the right on all of these great questions, and who have never deserted our country in the hour of its peril."

"But we deny the necessity of any sectional party. Massachusetts will soon recall to mind her better days, and feel that it is unbecoming a State to become treacherous and factious because the course of events has destroyed her comparative weakness."

"Let us stand up for our whole country, from Maine to Georgia; from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let us know no geographical distinctions, but content ourselves with correcting our own faults, and upholding sound principles of government."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SALISBURY.—We learn that a fire broke out in Salisbury on Thursday night last which consumed the drug store of Dr. Sill, the law office of A. H. Caldwell, the Post Office, and three other small buildings from the South East corner of the Court House square to the brick store of Mr. Mills, which was saved in a damaged condition, and the fire thus stopped.

Dr. Sill was insured for \$3000, J. F. Chambers on buildings \$2,000, and J. I. Shaver on buildings for a considerable amount, all in the N. C. Mutual Company, whose loss is estimated at from \$6,000 to \$7,000. Dr. Sill was insured in some other company for \$2,000; his loss is about \$10,000. There was doubtless other insurance in other companies.

MISS ALICE TANCY, daughter of the Chief Justice, was hopelessly ill of yellow fever at Old Point on Tuesday last. She had not been away from the Point since she left Baltimore. It is hoped that at this late period of the season the disease will not spread.

THE DANGER TO THE UNION.—There are some who think that we are unnecessarily alarmed about the Union, and have magnified the danger of dissolution. Such persons may possibly change their minds when they read the following extracts from four letters, all received at one political meeting a few days ago, from three Senators in Congress and an Ex-Vice President of the United States, written at points far distant from each other, in free States and slave States:—

"During a long life, commencing in the war of the revolution, I have never seen that country and her institutions in greater peril than at this moment."—Letter of Lewis Cass.

"I have never yet attempted to calculate the value of the Union, and until very recently have had no misgivings as to its continuance. Proud of the exalted position of our confederacy among the nations of the earth, and full of confidence in its duration, I have delighted in the reflection that my children would witness and enjoy its full development. With sorrow and humiliation I now find myself compelled to admit that I no longer feel this confidence."

Letter of John Slidell.
"It is hard to believe that any large portion of our fellow-citizens intentionally aim at dissolving the Union of the States, by breaking the constitutional rivets without which it cannot stand; yet there is so direct and palpable a tendency of that fatal character in much that is said and done—acts in avowed disobedience, and principles the very reverse of the text, and becoming so frequent and so violent—that to regard the danger, really impending, as caused by mere negligence and unskillfulness, exacts a rare and difficult charity of opinion."—Letter of G. M. Dallas.

"The existence of the most imminent danger to the Union is no longer a mere senseless cry, but much more real and present than many have supposed."—Letter of John R. Thomson.

THE DENMARK QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer quotes a portion of an important letter from "Y," the Paris correspondent of the "Independence Belge," remarking, that "there is perhaps no writer, without the limits of the official Monitor, whose lucubrations are more entitled than those of 'Y,' to the special consideration accorded to those known to be inspired in high governmental regions, emanating in fact from one of the Ministry. If they do not actually proceed 'from the chair,' they do from close behind the chair, or from beside the chair."

With such a supposed importance of "Y," we looked with some interest to see what he says. And it is significant enough:—

"France, (says he,) cannot be called upon to undertake single-handed the defence of the cause of Denmark; and it is even still less possible that the United States should come and settle this question promptly and arbitrarily to suit themselves. This is a question of European interest, and as such it will be examined and settled by the Governments of Europe. When this shall be done it would be strange if an American Power should pretend to violate the rules established and recognised as part of the law of nations of Europe, and to make for herself a distinct law to suit her own fancy. If that American Power should presume to do violence to the European settlement, it would not be France singly that would have to protect Denmark. It would be entire Europe, whose duty it would become to cause its law and dignity to be respected by accepting the war which the outrage of the United States would have declared against it."

The reader may form some idea from the above of the dangerous position in which the stand of our government on this question has placed us. It is not with Denmark alone that the United States is to come into collision, should collision arise, but with "entire Europe." Let us hope that wise and moderate counsels will prevail to keep us out of a collision with any or with all of them.

A LADY TEACHER.—Our readers will notice in another column an advertisement for a situation as a Teacher. In a letter accompanying the advertisement, are a few lines which we hope to be pardoned for copying, since they contain an important national truth, and may withal aid the lady in her object:—

"I saw a part of one of your papers the other day, in which I became very much interested, and thought that by advertising in its columns, I might obtain a situation as teacher, in some school or family, so that I could visit N. C. A State I have long felt a strong desire to behold. I have taught some years in Southern Tennessee, and am as thorough a Southerner as though I had always lived there, (which is generally true of all Northerners who are acquainted in that vicinity,) so I am very anxious to return South this fall, and should prefer your State to any other, and as I have no acquaintance there, I know of no way but by advertising."

COL. WHEELER'S SLAVES.—We are glad to see that a suit has been commenced in the U. S. District Court of Pennsylvania, against Passmore Williamson, for the value of Col. Wheeler's negroes, taken from him in Philadelphia. If a proper judgment can be obtained in that court, as is more than probable, it may deter some others from imitating the robber example of Williamson and his dark associates.

At Norfolk, on Friday, there were but 5 or 6 deaths. On Saturday, only 3 deaths. On Sunday, 4 deaths. On Monday, about 12 deaths.

At Portsmouth, there were 13 deaths on Saturday. On Sunday, 4 deaths. On Monday, 8 deaths.

The absentees were returning, and some of the closed stores were re-opened.

RICHMOND, October 1.
Death of Mrs. Tancy.—Illness of Rev. Mr. Jackson.—By the steamer Curtis Peck, arrived here this afternoon, we learn that Mrs. Tancy, the esteemed wife of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, died at Old Point Comfort yesterday.
The Rev. Wm. Jackson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Norfolk, is very ill of yellow fever.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.—The Washington papers publish a list of promotions to fill the places of the officers dropped, furloughed, &c. They are, 36 Commanders promoted to be Captains, 75 Lieutenants to be Commanders, 2 Masters to be Lieutenants, 159 Passed Midshipmen to be Lieutenants, and 18 Passed Midshipmen to be Masters.

These will all be subject, of course, to approval or rejection by the Senate, before which, of course, the late summary mode of creating vacancies will come up for consideration.

[BY REQUEST.]

THE DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF N. CAROLINA.

LOCATED AT ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Under this name, the undersigned has founded, with the sanction of the Bishop and his brethren of the Clergy, and by the aid of benefactions within the Diocese, an Institution, whose primary aim has reference to the increase of our Clergy—especially within this Diocese. In promotion of this object, instruction will be imparted in sound learning, according to the most approved scheme of studies adopted in High Schools, and in the principles, doctrine, and discipline of Christ, as this Church hath received the same from Holy Scriptures. While those about to be engaged in this work, would seek by all lawful means within their power to pre-dispose the minds of such youth as may be committed to their charge, toward the Holy Ministry; yet would their efforts always be actuated by the solemn truth, that the Ministry ought to be assumed, if at all, with the utmost freeness, under the inward moving of the Holy Ghost, as to a work of duty. Should any of our pupils in due time not judge themselves to be called to the Ministerial office, it is yet believed that the course of training they will have received, according to the system of the Prayer Book, will prove of inestimable value to them in after life, in any sphere of duty whatever.

The following statement is here made for the information of the Benefactors and Founders of this Institution:—Eleven acres and a half, adjoining the Parish Church in Asheville, with a brick building thereon, have been purchased for the sum of \$4,800. A wing of brick is being added at a cost of \$1,500—being part only of a projected plan of improvement. Out-houses will probably cost \$300 more. The tract of ground affords all that could be desired for every convenience of the Institution, situated as it is, moreover, in the midst of a country unrivalled for beauty of scenery and healthfulness of climate. The title is to rest in the Trustees of the Diocese of North Carolina. The School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st January next. Meanwhile, application for admission may be made to the Rector at Asheville. It is not designed, on prudential grounds, nor indeed would it be convenient with present accommodations, to receive more than twelve or fifteen pupils for the first year. The Rector therefore invites application at once from those who desire to enter their sons or others, under his charge. No particular age is prescribed. It seems hardly necessary to add, that immoral or vicious youth could neither be received, nor tolerated, after they had become known—not that we regard such cases as past reformation, or even hopeless for the primary end within the view of the Institution; but justice, apart from other considerations, to those who should sincerely confide to our care their sons or wards previously trained under the moulding influences of a pious home, would not permit the experiment to be made of attempting to reform the bad at the probable cost, meanwhile, of injuring the virtue of those who might be their companions.

The pupils will constitute one family under the Rector, and will reside in the same building with him. Other Clergy will reside with him, who will unite the duties of instruction with the performance of Missionary service in the surrounding country and villages. It forms a part of our plan also to furnish a home, where candidates for Holy Orders in this Diocese may be able to pursue their studies under the supervision of Clergy-men. We hope to hear from such.

TERMS.—For Board and Tuition, \$200 per session of 10 months, one-half payable semi-annually in advance. Pupils, unable to pay these terms, that come recommended by the Clergymen of their Parish, shall receive such remission of the full charge as may be previously agreed upon. Any application for entirely gratuitous Board and Tuition will be duly weighed.

The Rector makes the following proposal to the different Parishes:—That for \$200 apiece, per annum, payable in advance, he will defray the whole expense of Board, Tuition, Clothing, and Books, of any approved boys, sent in their name (one only from each Parish) till they have arrived at the age of twenty-one; that is, should they continue so long at the school. To this proposal the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Clergy of the Parishes.

JARVIS BUXTON.

September 22d, 1855.

A DANDY AMONG COWS.

Adolphus Spriggins, of the Fifth Avenue and Water street, prided himself considerably on his acquaintance with the ways of the town, but his knowledge of country matters was limited. Mr. Spriggins having rather outrun the constable, found himself one summer not in a situation to undertake his usual jaunt to Saratoga or Newport and bethought himself of an invitation which he had formerly received from his uncle Van Bommel, the hearty old farmer, to pay him a visit, at Pumpkindale. To Pumpkindale Mr. Spriggins repaired. With the express resolution of astonishing the natives. With the aid of his yellow kids, embroidered waistcoats, brilliant neck ties, patent leather, French phrases and fashionable air, he certainly succeeded in doing. He even made some impression by attractions, on the feelings of Miss Reppeleway, a young lady visitor, who had previously been on amiable terms with Gert Von Bommel, the farmer's eldest son. Gert sulked and swore in private, but fear of his father kept him from publicly showing his resentment. One day, however, an idea occurred to him which he turned to account for getting rid of his rival. Gert invited his cousin to go out with him pigeon shooting, and Adolphus, though his taste did not lie much in that way, consented to go, as a means of killing time. They set out accordingly, with arms, ammunition, and provisions for the day, which last were carried by Gert in a small tin pail. About two miles from the house, they came to a pasture field, bordered by extensive woods. A score of cows—Von Bommel was a noted cattle breeder—were feeding at one side of the pasture.

"See, Dolph," said Gert, "the pigeons are in

the woods yonder. Now, if you will just stand a while on that flat corner of the field so that I shall know where you are, I will go into the woods and drive the pigeons over to you, and you can pop them as they come out. You keep the pail, too, and we'll have dinner there by-and-by. Spriggins agreed to these terms, which exactly suited his easy notions of sport, and while Gert plunged into the woods he started for the flat rock which had been pointed out to him.

No sooner had he placed himself upon it than, to his amazement, all the cows in the pasture rushed frantically towards him, lowing loudly, kicking up their heels, pushing one another, and behaving as though they had been suddenly smitten with insanity. Adolphus stood paralyzed, expecting to be gored to death, or trampled under foot. But instead of that the cows merely formed a circle round him, stamping, bellowing, shaking their heads, and staring at him, with their great eyes, in an unaccountable manner. He shouted in terror to Gert, but received no answer. He dared not leave the rock, or even fire his gun to attract his cousin's attention, for, at the slightest movement that he made, there was a general stir among the cows, a shaking of the formidable array of horns, and an impatient stamp and murmur, as if preparatory to a rush. Spriggins was utterly bewildered. To do him justice, he would very likely have faced a loaded pistol at ten paces without flinching. But this novel danger was of such a strange and frightful character, that he was totally unnerved. He stood motionless, waiting for his cousin or somebody else to rescue him; and the cows, with equal patience, kept up the siege until their wretched prisoner was ready to drop with terror and exhaustion. At last, late in the afternoon, the bulky form of old Van Bommel presented itself to the delighted eyes of Adolphus. His uncle came slowly through the field with a tin pail on his arm, and no sooner did the cows get a glimpse of him, than they deserted and tore furiously toward his uncle, who shouldered his way through them with the utmost unconcern.

"Goodness gracious, uncle," gasped poor Spriggins, "what's the meaning of this extraordinary conduct of these dreadful animals?"

And he related with considerable agitation the history of his captivity among them. His uncle roared and shook his sides with laughter.

"Haw! haw! haw! do tell now! You've been standing on that stone all day, frightened by the cows. God hot! hot! bless your soul, Dolph, the cows are good creatures. They wouldn't hurt a baby. Thought you were coming to salt 'em. Haw! haw! haw! Wal, now, if that ain't the best joke I've heard on!" And again the stout old farmer laughed until the tears poured down his cheeks.

"Salt them?" exclaimed the mortified Spriggins. "You don't mean to say that you salt your beasts alive?"

"Yes, I do, Dolph," replied his uncle. "Look here, and you'll see."

So saying, he dumped the salt out of his pail in small particles over the rock. There was a general stamp and bellow, and a simultaneous rush toward the savory condiment, which twenty tongues were soon busily engaged in licking.

"There, Dolph, you know how cows are salted alive, now," said old Van Bommel. "You'd never hear 'em learned that in Wall street. Ho! ho! ho!"

Spriggins returned to the house much crestfallen. The story of his adventure was soon about, and there was great joking and sniggering at the supper table, the fair Rosella herself not being able to refrain from joining in the fun. The next morning Spriggins discovered that he had urgent business in the city, and he has never since been seen in Pumpkindale, though his cousin Gert cordially invited him to his wedding that fall. Spriggins now is wont to speak of his country life as "extremely vulgar," and on one occasion, when the sport of pigeon shooting had been casually alluded to, he went so far as to pronounce it "an atrocious humbug."

MARRIED.

This morning, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. W. P. ELIOTT, of Wilmington, and Miss F. TAYLOR, daughter of P. Taylor, Esq., of this town. On last evening, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. J. A. NICHOLSON (of the firm of Connel, Ray & Co.) to Miss L. J. EVANS, (all of this place). In Bladen county, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. M. C. Turrentine, C. M. DANIEL, son of Col. J. O. Daniel, to Miss H. F. MAULSTADT, daughter of the late Neil Maulstad, dec'd.

DIED.

In Greensborough, Sept. 22, Miss MARY E. CALDWELL, only daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Caldwell. In Guilford co., Sept. 20, EDMUND W. OGBURN, Sen., aged some 60 years.

At Orange, N. J., Sept. 6th, 1855, after a short illness, CAROLINE, wife of John R. Harris, formerly of North Carolina, and daughter of the late William Thompson, Esq., of New York.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] Oct. 3, Str. Flora McDonald, and Boats N. King and Jos. A. Florn, with goods for W. Johnson & Co., Dillon & Gardner, J. Sullivan & Sons, W. P. Henry, J. & E. Kerne, Tomlinson, Eng. ish. A. Co., Elkin Co., S. Perry, J. F. W. Perry, S. Rose, W. H. Brittain, J. Kendall, J. W. Field, J. R. Hubbard, A. Cunningham, Trammell & Bro., Edwards, C. & Co., J. M. Worth & Co., Yorkin Co., W. & K. T. Welch, H. S. Vogler, J. R. & J. Sloan, G. H. Lee, J. A. Gilmer, J. M. & D. Worth, G. W. Harris, Horsey & Skinner, Woodruff, Miller & Co., Moring, Cable, C. & Co., W. H. Horns, E. Belo, J. M. Johnson, J. Hat, Allen & Love, J. A. & Albertson, J. Stedford, J. Worth & Sons, Anderson & Barringer, Holmes & Harris, Martin, Bittling & Co., J. A. Gilmer, Gardner & Co., C. N. McAdoo, Hobson & Morehead, Payne & Co., Reinhardt, Hix & Noe, D. B. Jones, J. Hussey, C. W. Williams, J. C. Hunsdale, R. A. Stuart, Mrs. J. A. Rooks, books, J. Church, Hester & Wilson, J. Newlin & son, R. T. Long, Winburn & Witt, Worth & Oley, G. W. Williams & Co., T. Smith, J. V. T. Symons, J. W. Baker, T. F. Prather, H. Martin & Bros.
[Latterloh & Co's Line.] Oct. 3, Str. Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for D. A. Boyd, J. W. Powers, W. H. Lutterloh, Sullivan & Bell, F. L. Garrett, S. Hain, J. F. Garrett, Walls, Simonson & Co.
[Banks's Line.] Oct. 3, Str. J. R. Grier, with two Flat-tow, and goods for W. McIntyre, S. H. Hawley & son, J. Huske, A. A. McKethan, G. W. Harris, Worth & Eley, S. Johnson, C. E. Leete, R. Mitchell, Murphy, McKelvie & Co., G. Brandt, J. A. Pemberton, W. Dringham, W. Martin & Bro., J. M. Worth & Co., T. E. Tyson, J. H. Burroughs, J. M. Rose, B. Rose, C. Banks, W. M. Tillinghast, J. G. & J. Lash, S. J. Hunsdale, C. M. & D. Worth, J. Worth & Sons, J. F. V. W. Perry & Co., Shemwell & McDonald, M. C. Laumant, J. M. Fawcett.
McIntyre's Line. Oct. 4.—Str. Clatskanie, with goods for Boner & Gilmer, Hunt, Adderton & Co., Boner & Crist, F. Fries, F. & H. Fries, A. O. Hamilton, W. Shook, E. A. Vogler & Co., King, Hoge & Co., C. O. Martin & E. Peary.

FOR SALE.

85 ACRES OF LAND, joining the Town line on the South side of Mallett's pond.<

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

The following succinct history of negotiations on the part of the United States for the removal of the Sound Dues, anterior to the negotiations now pending, is copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser:

"On the 24th of May, 1841, Hon. Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to President Tyler an official communication, stating that there were two subjects connected with the foreign policy of the United States to which he considered it his duty to call the attention of the President of the United States at the earliest opportunity. 'The first,' said Mr. Webster, 'is the collection of Sound dues, or the tax, payable at Elsinore, laid by the Danish Government upon the cargoes of vessels passing through the Sound into and out of the Baltic Sea.' This communication from Mr. Webster was transmitted by the President, with his message, to Congress at the beginning of the extra session in 1841. It thus appears that the discussion of the subject was initiated by Mr. Webster, and not by Mr. Upshur, who came after him (Mr. Legare's brief term intervening) in the office of Secretary of State in President Tyler's Cabinet; and, as we shall see, Mr. Webster's wise and moderate course gained some very important advantages for the United States.

"In this communication of the 24th of May, 1841, Mr. Webster, having briefly recapitulated the history of the Sound dues and stated the nature of the Danish claim for their extension, remarked that there was a movement on the part of the northern European Powers which appeared to afford a favorable opportunity for the United States to obtain, in conjunction with them, some such alteration or modification of existing regulations as shall conduce to the freedom and extension of our commerce, or at least toward relieving it from some of the burdens now imposed, which, owing to the nature of our trade, operate in many instances very unequally and unjustly on it in comparison with that of other nations.

"At that time the ancient tariff of 1645, by which the payment of these dues was regulated and which still forms the basis of the system, had never been revised. The general theory of that tariff was to levy a specific duty equal to about one per cent. ad valorem on the then value of certain enumerated articles; and on all other articles not enumerated the tax was certainly to be one per cent. ad valorem. But in the progress of two centuries values had so changed that the specific duties on the enumerated articles had become equal to three, four, and even seven per cent.; while, the values of the other articles being fixed by some rules known only to the Danish Government, or at least unknown to us, this duty [of one per cent.] appears uncertain and fluctuating, and its estimate is very much left to the arbitrary discretion of the custom-house officers at Elsinore.

"Mr. Webster estimated the sum annually paid the Danish Government by our vessels in Sound dues and the consequent port charges, at something over one hundred thousand dollars, the greater part of which was paid by the articles of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice.

"He recommended that 'friendly negotiations' be instituted with the Danish Government, 'with a view to securing to the United States a full participation in any reduction of these duties, or the benefits resulting from any new arrangements respecting them; which may be granted to the commerce of other States.'

"This recommendation was doubtless adopted, for the concluding papers of the negotiation appear among the documents communicated to Congress. The Danish Government made a complete revision of the ancient tariff, establishing new specific duties on all articles of commerce, with one or two exceptions, in which the one per cent. ad valorem duty was retained.

"The duties were not increased in any instance and on many of the articles they were largely reduced; on some of them as large a discount as 85 per cent. was made, and a great number were reduced 50 per cent. Of the articles particularly mentioned by Mr. Webster as forming the bulk of the American commerce paying these duties, the duty on raw sugar was reduced from 9 cents on 100 pounds to 5 cents; on rice (in paddy) the duty was reduced from 16 cents to 5 cents. On some other articles of importance to American commerce the duties were reduced in a larger proportion; on some dyeswoods the reduction was from 30 cents to 8, and on others from 30 to 12, per thousand pounds; and on coffee the reduction was from 24 to 3 cents per 100 pounds, thereby making it profitable to ship this article directly to the Baltic, instead of to Hamburg, and thence by land across to Lubeck, which had previously been done to avoid the Sound dues.

"It was also provided that no unnecessary formalities should be required from the vessels passing through the Sound. The lowering of top-sails, complained of by Mr. Webster, was dispensed with. We mention this circumstance because a recent article in New York Tribune speaks of this formality of still required. It was abolished thirteen years ago. A number of other accommodations were also granted on the part of Denmark in modification of the harshness of former regulations. The time for the functions of the Danish Government was prolonged, and an evident disposition was manifested to make great abatements in the rigor of enforcing as well as in the amount of the tax.

"These concessions were regarded as eminently favorable, and as satisfactory to the United States. Mr. Webster cordially expressed this sentiment in a letter to Mr. Isaac Rand Jackson, then our Charge d'Affaires for Denmark, bearing date June 25, 1842, and also in another letter, two days later, to Mr. Steen Bille, the Danish Charge d'Affaires in the United States. In the former letter Mr. Webster praised Mr. Jackson's 'diligence and fidelity in discharging his duties in regard to this subject.'

"Thus satisfactorily closed the first chapter of the negotiations upon the subject, and nothing further relating to the matter appears to have occurred for at least eighteen months, or until the beginning of the year 1844. Mr. Webster had been succeeded by Mr. Legare, who died, it will be remembered, in this city on the 20th of June, 1843, and he by Mr. Upshur. What it was that led to a new irritability on the part of the United States at the Sound dues does not distinctly appear; nor (as we have already stated) are any documents bearing his signature to be found among those communicated to Congress. They may have been withheld because their publication was adjudged inconsistent with the public interest.

"The history of the renewal of negotiations, and its final result in the notice given by our Government to Denmark of our refusal to continue the existing treaty beyond April 12, 1856, must be deferred to another article. Meanwhile we beg our readers to observe that nothing of substantial advantage to the United States has been gained since Mr. Webster's negotiations in 1841 above described.

"Of the course and prospects of the more recent correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Denmark we have been committing to copy the following temperate remarks from the New York Journal of Commerce:

"The treaty between the United States and

Denmark, of which notice of termination was given six months ago by our Minister at Copenhagen, will not expire before the full year is ended from that time; so that an ample period remains for the Cabinet at Washington to decide what course it will then pursue in the premises. The United States has assumed a position with regard to the Sound tolls from which it cannot possibly retire with honor, except by persisting in its refusal to submit to the imposition against which it has for so many years protested, and which the civilized world now looks on it to throw off. On the other hand, the mark has clearly enough signified, in the note of M. Scheele, that she will not only continue to exact tribute from United States vessels passing through the Sound and Bights, but that, if the treaty is not renewed, she will also cease to consider them as privileged, and increase the rate of tax to which they have been subjected. A great deal may happen within half a year to modify the views of the Court of Copenhagen; but the respective positions which Denmark and this country now occupy towards each other must inevitably lead to a war, if a favorable turn is not given to negotiations by some act of concession which neither party is at the present moment inclined to make. It is not surprising, therefore, that the difficulty rising out of the Sound tolls is beginning to excite attention in the capitals in Europe, and that some of the ablest pens connected with the press have been employed in discussing a topic which threatens to add to the embarrassments in which Europe is involved. We are pleased, however, to observe that the general sympathy is with us, and that the cause of Denmark is only sustained by those who think it would be impolitic to permit any great damage to accrue to that Power.

"It has been currently reported that Louis Napoleon had declared his determination to sustain Denmark in resisting the just claims of the United States. We have seen nothing whatever in any of the European papers or in any trustworthy document which can properly give color to the belief that either France or England will interfere in behalf of sovereignty a century. It is true that the Danish Vice Admiral Marjor arrived in Paris during the latter half of last month, and that he had several audiences with the French Emperor and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The ostensible object of his mission was to deliver to Napoleon III. the insignia of the order of the elephant; but it is more than suspected that the secret motive of his presence in France was to solicit the friendly interference of the Emperor against the demands of the United States. He failed, however, signally in his endeavor to effect this object, and it is credibly stated that Louis Napoleon distinctly disclaimed interfering in the matter in any way whatsoever. Some of the English papers have hinted that if Denmark will take up arms against Russia and form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Allies, they may feel inclined to be her champion against the United States; but, even if these newspaper encouragements possessed authority, what probability is there of any aggressive movement being made by little Denmark against her great northern neighbor? Russia has been for half a century the vigorous defender of Denmark's claims. Although the merchants of Riga and St. Petersburg have been greater sufferers than those of any other ports, excepting, perhaps, one or two of North Prussia, the Czar has never lost sight of his reversionary right, as a Holstein-Gottorp prince, to the throne of Denmark, and has submitted patiently to a grievance which he hopes in his turn one day to impose. The Court of Copenhagen would commit an act of national suicide by declaring against Russia, unless an absolute assurance existed that the power of the Czar was to become secondary in the Baltic, and that the present war would not cease until Russian dominion should be curtailed within the limits in which it existed eighty years ago.

"There is little probability that our quarrel with Denmark will be interfered with, provided the course pursued by the Government at Washington shall be characterized by the same moderation and wisdom which have hitherto marked the progress of its negotiations with that country. England and France have an even greater interest than we have in the abolition of Sound dues, and the commerce of both of those countries suffers in a higher degree than that of the United States from the old Vi-King tribute. The London Times, moreover, recently remarked that there never was a period when it was more important for England to maintain cordial relations with the United States than the present, and it dignified, in strong language, certain imprudences which had had a tendency to create estrangement between us, and the free towns of Northern Germany look earnestly towards the West, and record industriously and with applause every fresh step towards succumbing a tyranny from which they are also heavy sufferers. Even Russia would not dare to renege so seriously with our Administration; and, if it should, its efforts to induce us to renew a treaty with Denmark on terms similar to those that have existed would be unavailing. It is stated in the news by the late steamer that Austria has 'offered her mediation'; but it is doubtful whether it would be of any avail, and perhaps nearly as doubtful whether it would be accepted.

"Perhaps the most serious question that can arise, in case the Court of Copenhagen persists in the tone of the note of M. Scheele, is what measures are to be taken to coerce Denmark to abandon her present policy. If American vessels attempt to pass the Sound without paying dues they will simply be fired at and sunk, and then war must ensue. An officer of our navy recently remarked that, with our contemptibly small and inadequate naval force, we should be unable to cope successfully with even such a Power as Denmark. The whole of our navy sent to Copenhagen would not be able to compel her to succumb, and would be obliged to retire from before the fortress of Kronenborg far more ingloriously than the Baltic fleets of the Allies have sailed away from Cronstadt. We can seize the Danish islands in the Gulf of Mexico; but it is more than probable that Denmark would be glad to get rid of them. We can also lay an embargo on Danish vessels and sweep her commerce from the ocean; but even this would appear but a petty vengeance in the eyes of the civilized world; and might still fail to effect the object we have in view. The questions, therefore, what is to be done and how it is to be done are of no small importance, and call for a deep consideration at Washington, which we hope will be given to them during the coming winter.

"Claims for Damages.—The parents of Baron St. Andre, late French Consul at Philadelphia, who was killed in the Burlington disaster, have commenced a suit for damages against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Charles Le Boutillier, one of the injured by the same accident, has also commenced a suit in the same Court.

"Mail Robbery.—A man named George Knight, postmaster at Dryden, (N. Y.) has been committed to jail in Troy to answer a charge of stealing \$100 from a letter received at that office.

"Moving for a New Trial.—Courtney a second wife.

THE POLITICIANS AND THE CHURCHES.

Ye "heap your dust on quick and dead."—Shakespeare.

Hon. L. M. Keith, Orangeburg, S. C.

Sir:—The maintenance of the cause of truth and righteousness frequently imposes on men unpleasant duties. The application of this fact to the case before me, I will now state.—In common with thousands of delighted citizens, I had the pleasure of listening to the addresses delivered at this village to Col. Orr, the worthy representative of this Congressional District. When, that day, I took the position of hearing, nothing could have been farther from my mind than the duty which now devolves upon me—that of calling your attention and that of the public, to certain statements made in your speech. Had you confined yourself to politics proper; or, as an episode, had you been content with the humane act of interring decently the remains of the supposed defunct Know Nothing organization, you should never have heard from me. With matters of that sort I have nothing to do. In the language, however, of the "deathless Shakespeare"—and I quote from him as a compliment to yourself and your honored competers, for I noticed that several of you draw largely from his rich treasures—in his language, I say, ye "heap your dust on quick and dead." In other words, your statements respecting the Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches, as regarded their alleged connection with Abolitionism, although wholly without bearing on your right to do them, and the same injury, consign them to strong and compact organizations to a speedy dissolution, if not infamous grave.

You will not understand me to deny either the right or the propriety of referring publicly to the Church, in any of its aspects, conditions or bearings, even in political speeches. It was your right. The Church also plants herself boldly before the world, and invites—may challenges investigation of her character, her condition and her works. What I regret is that you had not informed yourself more fully of the facts in relation to the churches of which you spoke. And what I complain of is, that your statements, uncorrected, place these churches in a false light before the world, and thus do them great injustice and injury.

In support of your argument in favor of a Southern organization, you pronounced the whole mass of the population north of the slavery line, with the rare exceptions, "thoroughly and avowedly abolitionist." stated that their conversation, their teachings, their books and their nursery lullabies, were all deeply imbued with those execrable sentiments—that in consequence of this state of things, division had taken place, years ago, in the Methodist and Baptist Churches—that the Presbyterian and the Episcopal churches were in a state of deep agitation, were indeed on the very eve of division, and division was inevitable!

Now while I freely admit that the fanatical element in that region is large, that portions of it are also far gone that no reasonable hope can be entertained respecting them; and while I agree with you that their spirit, and course of action are highly censurable, I dissent wholly from your inferences, as to what must be the inevitable result of their fanatical course; and I protest against the occupancy, on the part of the above-named churches, of the position in which your statements would place them. You spread out before your hearers those loathsome masses, and represent them as *abounding equally in all the Churches*. But the Baptist and Methodist churches, years ago, cut loose from their portion of those contaminating heresies, and, of course, have ever since stood forth before the world, purged, commendable and glorious, while the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches are still in the *odious* condition—still fracturing, or striving to do so, with those on whom politicians—not always very fastidious in their moral tastes—spit out venom, and from whose touch their purer spirits instinctively recoil! This, Sir, is the position in which you have placed us.

Now, in relation to those divided churches, I say, blessings on them in their doom! They chose their own course—had a perfect right to do so—acted no doubt from conscientious motives—pursued the only course which as they supposed, could be taken. We took a different course; and, as I shall show, *reached the same, if not a more desirable result*.

As regards also the Episcopal Church, I have, in the above mentioned respect, nothing to say. Its proper defenders will guard its honor. Duties a minister of the Presbyterian Church, located also on the ground upon which you spoke, and in the midst of the community before which your statements were made, I consider it incumbent on me—due also to myself—to state the facts as they are, respecting said churches, and thus afford you an opportunity of placing yourself right with this community, and also before the Church at large in the South. As long ago as 1837, the Presbyterian Church commenced its reform, and made its division—not by a sectional line, but in relation to *doctrines and church-order*—separating at one time a large portion of that loose, floating, fanatical element to which you have referred. Since that period our duty, as regards that matter, has been easy, and generally pleasant. Here and there a few obnoxious spirits for a time remained. Most of those have since gone off—some in one direction, some in another—thinking themselves holier than we. Others a little fractious, have, under conservative influences, been restrained. Thus has the process of reform gone on, until now—aye, and for years past we have, as a church, been wholly free from agitation on that subject, not only in the meetings of our General Assembly, but, so far as I know, in all the subordinate judicatories! The fires within have died out for want of combustible material; and all attempts to introduce firebrands from without, have so signally failed, that agitators have abandoned the hopeless task.

There were two points to which you gave great prominence in your speech: 1st. The imminent danger, nay the certain ruin to Southern minorities whenever Northern majorities obtained the sway. 2nd. The utter impossibility of Southern men holding any sort of fraternal intercourse with men on the other side of the line! Well, I do not know what you politicians may find possible or impossible; but your statements have led me to look narrowly into this matter—as I wished to be prepared to meet the danger should there be any, and cut off all also intercourse, should it be found at once hypocritical and dishonorable. But on turning the historic pages, I find 1st. That so far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned, we at the South have from the first been in the minority; 2nd. It appears from the minutes of the General Assembly that of our present Synods—thirty in all, only twelve are in the slave States, and one other is divided by the line.

Of the one hundred and forty-eight Presbyteries, only fifty-eight belong to the South! Modestly, only fifty-eight have the appointing of elders on the committee—consequently they have great power over all the business transactions. There have been sixty-seven meetings of our General Assembly, and each has had its own Moderator. But of these sixty-seven Moderators, only fifteen have been from the South! All this looks very alarming in view of your recent picture! But yet it is also true, 3d. That in

stead of being over-run and driven out of the Church—they of the North having more than double our strength—we have, with the aid of good men and true on the other side of the line, turned out the fanatical!

As regards fraternal intercourse, I need only mention the fact, that our General Assembly is the common bond of union among all churches. It covers the broad area of the United States and the territories. The delegation is in proportion to the number and the strength of the Presbyteries. There may then in any Assembly be twice as many members from the North as from the South. The meetings of the Assembly are held without respect to latitude. In 1842 it met in Charleston; and never, probably, was there a more harmonious and perfectly delighted company of men found on the earth. Dr. John C. Lord, of Buffalo—one of our strongest defenders against rabid fanaticism—in the chair as Moderator, I mingled much among the members of that Assembly, and I know that their expressions of fraternal regard for their brethren of the South, and their grateful feelings for the warmth of their reception in that Southern emporium, were most cordial and profound—and that, not only while they were in the South; for I saw in my exchange papers—for I was then editor of the Southern Presbyterian—a large number of letters published by the members of that Assembly, in the Northern and Western papers, after their return home, strongly expressive of the same noble sentiments. Even to this day, also, there is a familiar and pleasing correspondence kept up between many of those members and their friends by whom they were entertained in that city.

Since that, the Assembly has met in Philadelphia, in Buffalo, and Nashville, in all of which places there have been the same harmony of action, and the same cordiality of social intercourse. I was myself, a member of the Assembly which met in Philadelphia in 1853. There were many delegates from the South; and I deny that any discrimination was made against Southern men in that Assembly. I am persuaded also that no members of the Assembly from any other part of the country were more cordially received, more respectfully treated, or more kindly entertained by the citizens, than were those from the South. The same, I have been told, was the case at Buffalo.

A member of the Assembly which recently met in Nashville has related to me the following incident, which occurred in that body, in direct conflict with your statements: An over zealous delegate from one of the Congressional Associations down East, being admitted to the floor as a corresponding member, so far forgot his whereabouts as to undertake to lecture the Southern members upon the "evils and dangers" of instantly dropping each other to cast the first stone at him. And among them, they gave him very much such a "letting down" as the old man did to the young intruder when he found robbing his orchard. "Most handsomely and ably," says my informant, "were the Southern members defended by their Northern brethren, without the necessity of a Southern man saying a word—such men as Dr. Boardman of Philadelphia, Dr. Dumont of New York, and Dr. Rice of St. Louis, taking the lead in the defence?"

Instead, then, of its being true that we of the South are in danger of being overpowered, and driven out by these avancements of abolition, of which you spoke in so earnest admonition, the fact is, we have put them where they desired to be—on the outside, while we remain secure within; have swept them from our whole arena; and there they will be compelled to stay—not a fragment of that disturbing element left to annoy! Instead of countless and intolerable dissensions, as you stated—we have perfect peace! Instead of impending and inevitable division, no such thing is even in the distance contemplated. Indeed, we have nothing about which either to contend or divide. Such are briefly the facts in relation to agitation, fraternalization, and the prospects of division. But there are other facts.

The principal religious newspaper of our denomination is published in Philadelphia—a large and ably conducted paper called the "Presbyterian." That paper is now in the 25th year of its age. It circulates throughout the United States. It is one of the most conservative and reliable papers in the world. I have never yet seen in it an "infected article," nor one in any way offensive to the South. We have also a *book publishing establishment*, called the Board of Publication.

The members of that Board are elected from year to year by the whole General Assembly. The majority of the members are always Southern men. Our Publishing House is also in Philadelphia—within that vast region whence you have supposed nothing "clean" could ever issue. The publications of that Board amount now to about five hundred different works. Large and repeated editions of many of them have been for several years scattered all over our country. They embrace a vast variety of subjects, and are adapted to persons of all characters and conditions—tracts, children's books, and "nursery lullabies" forming no inconsiderable portion of "their issues! And yet, Sir, you can point out a single paragraph in any one of them which directly or indirectly inculcates abolition sentiments, you can do what it is believed the whole South has thus far been unable to do! Indeed, it was precisely on these grounds that the "Simon Pures," who now constitute the "Free Synod" of the West, left us. Our Assembly was firm as Gibraltar against their seductions and assaults; and they could pour none of their lava streams through any of the presses of either the Assembly or the Synods. They left; and for the "reformation" of the rest of mankind, they are now doing their own publishing.

With little if any qualification, I believe that the same may be said of the millions of books published by the American Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society, and the Episcopal Church—any, and of their newspapers and children's papers also, which have an immense circulation. And yet all these are published north of the line. Indeed, nearly all our books, of every kind, come from the North. Large, then, as is the mass of rabid, fanatical publications, vastly greater is the strength, and incomparably more numerous are the works of those millions who have not bowed the knee to the modern Baal. Nor do I agree with you, that in regard to any of these matters there any thing portentous of a worse state of things in future. So far as the Old School General Assembly is concerned, the South may have the fullest confidence in its future character and action. For not only are its spirit and its principles thoroughly conservative; but it is all powerful as regards ability to keep out or suppress fanaticism or error of whatever kind, or under whatever name. And so determined have its members been, that agitation on vexed and fruitless subjects should be excluded, that they have in several instances broken off all correspondence with prominent foreign bodies with which they formerly held interchanges, on account of their attempts to cast firebrands among our churches, or distract our ecclesiastical councils. The New School Presbyterian Church, a large and respectable body of Christians, is also, from year to year, becoming stronger and more united. Their approach is steadily toward the

position which we occupy. Its mixture of uncongenial foreign elements is working off. Their tendency is to greater compactness and order. In their last General Assembly their action was decidedly conservative; and, so far as I know, satisfactory to their membership in the South. Even as regards that body there is less probability of division than there was years ago.

No one, it appears to me, can doubt the conservative spirit of the Episcopal Church. It is one of the last bodies in which we should expect to find fanaticism of the rabid stripe of which you spoke. "Order" and "unity" have ever been their boast. And so far as I can learn, no division, on the subject of slavery has been anticipated, or is likely ever to occur. But those severe bodies, taken collectively, constitute a well-ordered column in duty nor suffer itself to be overborne.

Thus, Sir, have I, as in duty bound, laid the facts respecting these several points briefly before you; and hoping that it will meet your approval, I shall, through the press, present them to the Southern public. It is due to all parties concerned that this should be done. Facts and investigations are what good men always desire. It affords me unfeigned pleasure to be able in these disjointed letters to present so gratifying a picture. And I doubt not that yourself and all other true patriots will rejoice with us, whose battles have been fought and won, and whose peace now is like the placid lake. You politicians know best what can be done in the political world; but until I shall be convinced of the contrary, I shall indulge the pleasing hope that you may yet be able to adopt and carry out the principle on which we have acted—*instead of dividing, hold on to your Constitution, and send out from under it those who plot its overthrow!*

Very respectfully, &c.,
WASHINGTON BAIRD.

Spatsburg, September 13, 1855.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—GENTLEMEN:—I wish to call your attention and the attention of the people along the line, to the extension of the Western Railroad (from the present terminus) through Randolph to the North-West. It seems to me that now is the time to commence agitating the subject, so as to have it fairly before the people before the next election. The necessity for such a work will not be disputed by any one who is not prejudiced by self-interest or some other like cause. The route is eligible and will penetrate a section of country which all others would such an improvement. By reference to the map you will find, that to start at the Gulf and run direct to the Factories on Deep River, crossing said River about three miles above Cedar Falls, thence to the dividing ridge between Deep River and Urbana, running near New Market and Normal College to High Point, thence to Salem, the route is as direct as can be found in any part of our up country; and, with the exception of about six miles along Deep River, one of the most eligible routes that can be found in Western North Carolina. I, as a citizen of Randolph County, feel interested, and I know a number of citizens are interested in this matter, and no doubt all the country, from Fayetteville to the Virginia line, will become interested if the subject is brought to their attention.

I would propose that public meetings be held along the line, for the purpose of devising ways and means to carry out this great State improvement, and that said meetings appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Salem, at such time as may be fixed by the people in their primary meetings, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes and interests of the whole community interested in this great work.

There might be a great deal said in reference to the different points on this route, which I conceive to be the duty as well as the interest of the State to take care of—the mining and manufacturing. Besides, it will penetrate the line region of our own State. But I leave that to be discussed by an able hand—as no doubt it will be. My object is merely to try to bring this subject to public attention.

Oct. 1, 1855.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
MESSRS. EDITORS: Being recently called on private business to make an excursion into the interior of your noble hearted and generous State, the land of my own nativity, I was led into reflections and observations, which I had not anticipated. My road lay from Bennettsville, S. C., by Rockingham, thence to Carthage in Moore county, and the neighborhood of your Deep River Coal Fields. On all this route, except a few points, I was impressed with the paralyzed and neglected state of things. On inquiry I learned that a large portion of the families and individuals who once resided in that portion of the State, had emigrated to other parts of our country, while those who remain, appear to stand where their fathers stood, isolated from the genius of this age altogether; while the resources of undeveloped wealth are abundant and numerous. Thousands of acres of land on which fortunes might be made, and will be made some day, are at present neglected, or titled with languor; and no one seems to think of the untold wealth which lies in those dense and interminable pine forests which spread out before you on all directions.

But the cause of such a state of things is at once obvious. That section of the country lies far in the interior, remote from any market, with heavy dirt roads; and there is no encouragement of effort, nearly fifty per cent. of any thing which they can make is consumed in reaching market. Much of the natural wealth of the country cannot be sought after at all without better facilities to reach a market. Plank Roads, I find, are located in different parts of the State, which, while they are a great improvement or no improvement at all, must fall below the ultimate wants of your people. The fact that such works pay a fine per cent. as I learn, only shows the extent to which the demand for facilities to market is felt. Now, gentlemen, allow me to make such suggestions as occurred to me as I traversed this portion of my native and beloved "Old North Carolina." I may come into conflict with some of local prejudices, but I beseech you to hear me patiently!

The true redemption of the portion of your State now considered, is the continuation of the Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., up into the region of your coal fields, and great State improvements. This road is now actually built from Charleston to Cheraw. I say built—it will be finished in a few months. On careful inquiry I learned, that from Cheraw to the coal region would only require an addition of about fifty miles (56,) and then you have a road from the coal fields direct to Charleston! Not only so, but the people of Richmond and Moore counties will have a Rail Road passing through their centres! I anticipate your objection, that this road would carry your produce into another State; true, but would not the road also carry the money of another State back to you? Does the prosperity of a people consist in produce, or in money?

Does it matter where a man sells his produce, so he gets a good price for it? If a citizen of Moore county has a horse to sell, will he take less for him in order to sell him to a North Carolina? Why then do you call upon the people of your State to adhere to a policy which restricts themselves to the markets of their own State, whether good or bad? Competition is the life of trade; but the policy of North Carolina is no competition—let our people be compelled to trade in our markets or not trade at all, for they shall not have a road to any other market! Under a policy like this, it is not plain that the markets of North Carolina will control the whole interest of the State by a monopoly which will be perfectly independent of the people? Now I would not say to the people of my native State, build you a road to Charleston and not to Wilmington, but I would say to them, let both roads be built, and one to Beaufort too, if called for. Your State will be benefited by them all. For your people can go to the best market with their produce. Should they not have that liberty if offered to them? But you ask, where is the money to build these roads? I reply, give us a charter and build them. Will not the State or the people of North Carolina for one dollar, and the cars will be at Deep River in less than one year from this date! We will go over and build a rail road in your State, so that we can go up and buy your coal, turpentine, flour, and whatever else you have to sell, and we will fill your pockets with good money on good backs; and if the people of Fayetteville or Wilmington can go up on their road and give you a better price for your produce than we can, will not that be all right?

Mark it, ye free men of North Carolina, all we want is your good will, and a charter from your Legislature. And to show you that we are earnest on this point, at a meeting of the stockholders of the North East company, a resolution was adopted to propose to buy a charter from North Carolina! Yes, gentlemen, buy the privilege of building you a rail road! And get the disposition of your State is to turn to us the cold shoulder! Let it also be remembered that the road of which I speak, will cross the Manchester Road at a point much nearer to Wilmington than to Charleston; so that Wilmington, even by this route, can have access, not only to the Deep River coal, but also much of the valley of the great Pee Dee River. More on this subject again.

ARGYLE.
Bennettsville, S. C.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
The Pacific brings one week's later intelligence from Europe. Despatches from General Simpson from the seat of war had been received by the Government of England describing the assault and capture of the Malakoff. He says: "At 12 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of September, the French columns under Generals Bosquet, McMahon, and De La Motte-Picquet, entered and carried the Malakoff with the most impetuous valor." "The British columns stormed the Redan, but after a bloody combat, could not hold it. A second assault could not be organized until the following morning, when the Redan was found to be evacuated." "The loss of life has been fearful, particularly amongst officers."

General Pelissier's despatches had not arrived. The retreat of the Russians to Perekop was contradicted. It was expected they would be unable to hold the north of Sebastopol for want of provisions. Nothing decisive was known in regard to the next move of the Allies. Four thousand cannon, fifty thousand balls, and immense stores of gunpowder were taken possession of by the Allies at Sebastopol. The Czar Alexander, in an address to the army, says: "I rely confidently upon your courage to repel all future attacks; and in a letter to the King of Prussia, states he will accept no conditions of peace derogatory to Russia."

The Czar, in company with the three Grand Dukes, has signified his intention of proceeding to the Crimea. The Turks still hold Kars, having repulsed the Russians on the 7th of August, with considerable loss, the Russians returning to Erzerum.

No later news from the Baltic had been received. The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon on the victory of the Allies.

There was more talk about Austrian negotiation. The latest was that Austria was willing to undertake the work of mediation at Vienna, and France at Paris.

It was reported that Russia had undertaken the task of mediation between Denmark and the United States, and the Sound Dues question.

At Paris there was considerable excitement in regard to the high prices of Bread.

Commercial Intelligence.—Cotton dull. Prices had given way said. Fair Uplands 64d.

The News by the Pacific.—The papers received yesterday, have less to say than might have, perhaps, been expected, with regard to the immediate prospects of the Eastern war, but are filled with continued rejoicings over the victories that have already been achieved, and recapitulations of the advantages that have been gained. The accumulated material which the Russian Commander was unable to destroy, forms a just subject of exultation on the part of those into whose hands it has fallen. All that can be required for the construction an equipment of vessels of war—artillery of heavy caliber, timber, munitions of all kinds, anchors, chains, foundries—have been left behind by Prince Gortschakoff, and as the docks and quays are uninjured, the Allies will possess one of the finest harbors of Southern Europe, together with the means of making it a central point for future operations. A permanent joint occupation of the whole Crimean peninsula by the English and French, is spoken of by many not obscure writers, and the project is freely discussed of basing the Russian flag forever from the coasts of the Black Sea. The power of the Czar has received a heavy blow is acknowledged by all Europe; and it is said that the effect of the news of the fall of Sebastopol, at St. Petersburg, was in the highest degree appalling—not only as being in itself a great calamity, but as destructive of the possibility of an immediate peace.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Chapter of Horrors.—The Brooklyn news of melancholy interest. One man—a respectable and well known citizen—hearing of his wife's death, at Danbury, Ct., falls down dead almost instantly. Another man—a Mr. Lewis—in a state of delirium, jumps out of his window. His wife, in effort to restrain him, is also dragged over, and killed on the spot! Then he draws the burning to death of a child. Our own local (New York) intelligence, is not of a much more pleasing character. Two deaths from falling through hatchways—one of them that of Mr. Elisha Faxon, a Boston merchant. Superadded, are one suicide and two or three deaths from drowning. A chapter of horrors, indeed,—the details of which are given in their appropriate places.—*N. Y. Express.*

Singular Cause of Death.—Irving Ellsworth, son of the Hon. J. Ellsworth, of New York, was recently standing in front of a buzz saw, in Pleasantville, Iowa, when a piece of oak lath, sharp at one end, was thrown by the saw with such force that the sharp end struck under the left eye, and pierced the brain to the depth of two inches. He lived half an hour.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1856.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Friday last, Dr. CHARLES BROADFOOT BAKER, formerly of this town, but for several years past a practicing Physician of Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, was found in the road a short distance below that town, in a dying condition. He expired in a few minutes, after having been aroused to a moment's consciousness, apparently, by the application of hartshorn, during which he endeavored to speak. The cause of his death was not certainly known. It was supposed, as his sulky was standing in the road near him, and his horse met half a mile off, having broken loose from the traces, that he had been thrown out; but there was no bruise upon the body, except very slight ones on the face and knee.

Dr. Baker was idolized by numerous near relatives here, and warmly esteemed by a large circle of friends. In Bladen, his personal and professional character had gained him a high social position and an extensive and profitable practice. He is cut off in the midst of his usefulness, at the early age of 33 years. His body was followed to the grave from the Episcopal Church in this place, yesterday, by a large number of sorrowing friends of himself and his family.

FROST.—A severe white frost here this morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA ALL OVER!—Our first impulse on reading the communication signed "Argyle," was to throw it under the table. But we finally concluded to let our readers see how a respectable gentleman, a native of this State, can, by residence in South Carolina, become imbued with the "modest assurance" for which the people of that State are so generally distinguished.

"All we want is your good will, and a charter from your Legislature." We might ask, what have the aforesaid "we" done to merit either? And echo would answer, what? But the said "we" propose "to buy a charter from N. Carolina" "to buy the privilege of building your [North Carolina] a rail road." Most gracious and generous and magnanimous "we"! Perhaps you may find that you have not quite enough money to pay the price which will be demanded of your modesty.

Could you not, Mr. Argyle, find some parts of your own State for which you might build a rail road? Are there no pine barrens there? No heavy dirt roads? No people far in the interior, remote from any market? No lands neglected, on which fortunes might be made? If you have any of these things at home, pray let your charity begin at home, and do not offer it to those who do not ask nor need it.

The description given of our State is very far from being just. The "far in the interior," of which he speaks, is nowhere more than 50 miles from a market at Fayetteville. The "heavy dirt roads" are relieved by three long plank roads, the like of which South Carolina has not. The 50 per cent. to get to market, is not 20. The emigration has ceased. And a rail road is now in progress of construction to those very coal fields which you generously propose to apply to your own use on the shallow pretence of helping us.

Let us beg you, therefore, to turn your attention, and to devote your immense surplus funds, to your own affairs. And should any of "us" in South Carolina, deem it expedient at any time to make a proposition to either the people or the Legislature of North Carolina, let us beg of you to dispute some one who knows how respectfully to ask a favor, without offensively proposing to grant an unsolicited boon.

Church Unity and National Unity.—An interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Buxton, of Asheville, on this subject, is copied into our paper to-day from the Asheville Spectator. There can be no doubt that one of the strongest ties which bound this great country together has been severed by the separation of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches, the three most numerous denominations. Happily, there are no signs of a similar separation in the Episcopal Church.—*Fay. Observer.*

The above article from the Fayetteville Observer of Monday, without design we are sure, places the Presbyterian Church of this country in a wrong attitude upon the exciting subject of discussion in the politics of the day. The "separation" which some years ago took place in this Church was brought about by a difference upon points of faith purely doctrinal, and had nothing whatever to do with African Slavery. The Presbyterian Church meddles not with politics. It confines itself to its divine mission, and leaves Slavery, as well as all other matters of municipal regulation, to the management of those to whom it properly belongs.

A letter of the Rev. Mr. Baird, at Spartanburg, which will be found in another part of this paper, places the Presbyterian Church in the proper attitude on this subject; and to this letter the attention of the reader is respectfully invited.

A. C. Argus.

We think it would puzzle our friends of the Argus to find any thing in our language, quoted above, which assigned any cause for the separation of the Presbyterian Church, or any thing relative to African Slavery.

But as the Argus and others have jumped at the inference that we assigned such a cause, we, too, publish Mr. Baird's letter, to place the Presbyterian Church in its proper attitude before the people.

It is proper to say, however, that the New School Presbyterian Church, which prevails mostly in the North, has meddled with the question of Slavery, and offensively to the South. The Old School Presbyterian Church is guiltless of such intermeddling.

THE DANISH QUESTION.—An interesting article on this subject will be found on the preceding page.

We are requested to state, that the new Post Office called Melrose, in Robeson county, is 27 miles South West of Fayetteville, on the direct rail route to Cheraw, via Floral College.

HON. EDWARD STANLEY.—In California, as in some other States, there is a confusion of politics. In the pending election there are three tickets, Locofoco, Know Nothing, and Whig; and constant speaking by prominent members of these several parties. The San Francisco Journal says,—

"The Whigs in this city have re-organized and nominated a ticket for the county. It is the best one ever presented to the voters of this county. Hon. Edward Stanley and Hon. E. D. Baker have been nominated by them to the State senate. Their assembly ticket is made up of the best men in the city and county."

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Wilmington papers that the stockholders of this Company met in Wadesborough on Wednesday last, to organize the company. 4900 shares were represented—the Wilmington stock being represented by A. A. Brown and I. Northrop, Esqs.

Hon. Alfred Dockery presided at the meeting, with Messrs. Twitty of Rutherford and Northrop of Wilmington as Vice Presidents, and R. S. French, Esq. of Lumberton as Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Alexander McRae, R. H. Cowan, A. H. Van Bokkelen, of Wilmington; R. S. French, Robeson; W. L. Steele, of Richmond; W. R. Leake, of Anson; C. C. Henderson, H. W. Guion, of Lincoln; A. G. Logan, of Rutherford.

The salary of the President was fixed at \$2,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President.—Haywood W. Guion, of Lincoln county.

Secretary and Treasurer.—B. S. Johnson, of Lincoln county.

General Agent.—D. C. McIntyre, of Richmond county.

Chief Engineer.—John C. McRae, of Wilmington.

General Alexander McRae having accepted the office of Director temporarily, tendered his resignation to the board, when P. K. Dickinson, Esq., was elected to supply the vacancy.

It was determined that the road shall start from within the corporate limits of Wilmington, on the East side of the river—and not from Whiteville, as originally contemplated. And that Wilmington is not to be called on for her subscription until \$500,000 shall have been subscribed, additional to hers, applicable to the road East of Charlotte.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AT THE NORTH.—We rejoice to see that the Whigs of Massachusetts have cut loose from all other parties, and have nominated a full ticket for Governor, &c. Messrs. Winthrop and Choate gave their hearty approval to the movement. The latter told the Whigs to be of good cheer, to stand to the old faith, and to unite with no party "that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union."

The Convention resolved—that at no period since the organization of the Whig party, has it been so important as now that the Whigs of Massachusetts should maintain their union,—also setting forth that the Whig party of Massachusetts stands now, as ever, upon the Constitution, and has no new doctrines to declare, and no steps to retract, and that it still lives to uphold the old creed. Also, that the "Personal Liberty Bill," (so called) is an enactment disgraceful to a body of men, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States.

There are thus four tickets in Massachusetts—Whig and Locofoco, Know Nothing and Fusion. In New York, the tangled web of politics is still more confused, apparently, by the formation of a moderate temperance party, which eschews prohibitory laws and goes for a strong license law; and by the platform of the fusion Convention of Seward whigs and Abolitionists, which is so ridiculous and inconsistent a piece of both work that the Whigs are jumping down from it. It says, that as the power to enslave human beings is not found in the federal constitution, they deny any right to establish, uphold, connive at, or tolerate, slavery in any portion of the public domain. [They might with equal reason have resolved, that as the federal constitution says nothing about marriage, the government should not establish, uphold, connive at, or tolerate, that institution in the territories. But the Missouri Compromise, against the refusal of which these fusionists have made such a false and fraudulent claim, did tolerate slavery in a part of the public domain; and therefore, according to their own showing, that Compromise was unconstitutional and ought to have been repealed.]

The platform further says, that as there can be no legal slavery in the territories, so there can be no slave States legally formed out of such territories; and they want an express prohibition of slavery by Congress. [But if the absence from the constitution of a power to enslave be a reason why Congress has no right to establish, &c., is not the absence from the same instrument of any power to prohibit, equally conclusive against granting this modest demand of the fusionists?]

It further resolves against the spirit of aggression and rapacity of the slave power, and against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, [forgetting that the Missouri Compromise expressly sanctioned slavery in the public domain, and expressly authorized the legal formation of slave States out of such domain—the very things which these people inconsistently deny.]

THE NEW YORK WHIGS.—A large and respectable meeting took place on Thursday evening last, of Whigs of the city who repudiate the fusion movement with the abolitionists at Syracuse. They denounced it as treason to the Whig party, and the Delegates by whom it was consummated as traitors. A State Convention is to be held, Brooklyn having already united in the call of one. It is, however, a sign of less strength than we could desire, that the Convention is to be held in the city, and not in the middle of the State, as usual with such bodies.

A new Post Office has been established in Moore county, called "Caneville," on the road from Carthage to Centre.

Col. John H. Wheeler has arrived at Nicaragua.

CHARGES ON FREIGHT FROM WILMINGTON TO SALISBURY.—The Wilmington Herald gives, on the authority of a letter from a Salisbury merchant, the cost of freight on a barrel of fish, viz: On the Wilmington and Manchester rail road, 172 miles, 80 cents; from thence to Columbia, 25 miles, 75 cents; from Columbia to Charlotte, 110 miles, \$1 50; from Charlotte to Salisbury, 45 miles, 50 cents. In all, \$3 55,—more than half the original cost of the fish. The South Carolina roads charging \$2 75 for 180 miles, whilst the Wilmington road charged 80 cents for 172 miles. The merchant says, and no wonder, that he will return to the old mode of wagoning his goods.

The exports from Wilmington, for the past three months, as compared with 1854, show a decided increase in most articles, viz: Spirits Turpentine an increase of about 2000 bbls.; or 7 per cent. Rosin, increase 55,000 bbls. or 60 per cent. Tar, increase 5,800 bbls. or 225 per cent. Lumber, 600,000 feet, or 12 per cent. Shingles, 900,000, or 75 per cent. Flour, 1727 bbls., against 81 bbls. last year. Cotton, increase 320 bales, or 55 per cent. Printing Paper, 392 bundles, or 70 per cent.

NORFOLK.—We are happy to state that the yellow fever has greatly abated in Norfolk and Portsmouth, the deaths and new cases being comparatively few for a week past.

Miss Taney, daughter of the Chief Justice, died of yellow fever at Old Point, and was buried in the same grave with her mother, who died of Paralysis.

The yellow fever has broken out at Montgomery, Alabama, where a number of cases and several deaths have occurred.

In Canton, Vicksburg, Jackson, Woodville, Point Gibson, and Yazoo city, in the State of Mississippi, and at Cooper's Well, it is still raging. Also at Plaquemine and Alexandria, La., it has broken out, taking off many negroes and whites on plantations near the river, and scattering the inhabitants of interior settlements by its appalling fatality.

MEMPHIS, (Tenn.) Oct. 3.

The Yellow Fever at Memphis.—The yellow fever is on the increase in this city. The number of interments during Sunday and Monday amounted to thirteen.

At Wake Superior Court, last week, the Grand Jury ignored the bill against the negro woman who shot Miss Frost, two or three weeks ago. It must have appeared that the shooting was accidental. A negro woman belonging to G. W. Mordecai, Esq. was convicted of manslaughter, and is to be sent out of the State. A man named Prince, said to be from Cumberland, was convicted of altering a bank note. And Wilson Jordan, free negro, was convicted of manslaughter.

A FEROUS BLAST.—Amid the signs of returning reason and of devotion to the Union at the North, there comes to us, in the last No. of Putnam's Magazine, a strong counter-blast, in which such sentiments as the following occur:—

"The restoration of the Missouri Compromise, though important as a sign of repentance, and as a restitution for wrong done, would be, in itself, but the first step towards the infinitely greater end, the regeneration of the mind of the people on the subject of slavery. There will be no peace, nor purity, nor noble vigor, until, as a federation, we shall have discharged ourselves of all responsibility for a system vitally at war with its objects. The separate States have a larger and more difficult task, and they must stand or fall by fidelity to its duties; they must struggle with their own burdens; we cannot help or relieve them except by their own consent, but the confederacy has but one single, plain, and inevitable course. It must be free."

As the Baltimore Patriot says, "it is not easy to unravel the exact meaning of this passage, even when aided by an examination of the context; but the drift of it is plain enough. It is the expression of ultra free-soil principles, combined with a looking forward to something beyond. The closing sentence is rather remarkable. It admits that the rights of the Southern States cannot be interfered with, and that neither New York nor Massachusetts have any authority to help, or relieve, the Southern States, 'except by their own consent'; but that the confederacy must, 'volens volens,' be free."

"We would inquire if the North has no right to interfere with southern institutions, 'except by consent,' why it is that the North has interfered, does interfere, and proposes to interfere even more strongly, while the South indignantly protests? What the writer means by a free confederacy we are at a loss to determine. He may either refer to the secession of the Northern States, to emancipation at the South, or to the restriction of slavery within its present limits. In either case the Constitution is violated, and the rights of the South invaded."

"TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."

—The Washington Union has a long article under the imposing head—"Interesting from Central America"—The Central American Republic Established. Looking into the article, we find it to be an account of a meeting of the citizens of the mud-hovel town of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, (the same whose destruction by Capt. Hollins has shed such imperishable lustre on the present Administration,) by a resolution of which meeting the celebrated Col. Kinney was elected "civil and military Governor of the city and territory of San Juan, or Greytown."

Gov. Kinney has established a newspaper, issued a Proclamation, &c.; and so this great "Central American Republic" may be regarded as duly established. It may yet make a noise in the world; and in less than fifty years from this time, a President of ten millions of people may wonder that the world of this day had its laugh over the magniloquent doings of the tenants of the mud hole, now known as Greytown.

GEORGIA ELECTIONEERING.—In a late speech of the Hon. Robert Toombs, Senator in Congress from Georgia, in favor of the re-election of Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, the Senator declared that "he believed Herschel V. Johnson a damn low down scoundrel;" and that "he would vote for him if he knew he had stolen all the money out of the Treasury of the State," or had "caught him stealing sheep out his pen."

It would be hard to tell which gets the worst of it, the Senator or his candidate.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Johnson, the Locofoco candidate, is re-elected Governor by about 5000 majority over the American candidate. In 42 counties, Johnson's gain over the vote two years ago is about 4,000.

It is believed that 8 Americans and 5 democrats (including Stephens) are elected to Congress.

SINGULAR COURSE OF TRADE.—The N. Y. Express mentions the shipment to Europe, of a cargo of wheat, which was grown in Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, shipped to San Francisco, sent back to New York, and now goes to Liverpool. Quite an extensive travel. The price paid for it on its return from California is nearly equal to that of this year's crop, showing that it stood the voyages well.

The Express adds, that there is some demand for wheat for Australia, as well as Europe. To Venezuela we are also shipping largely, and last week we sent a few hundred barrels to China, over!

A NEW DISGRACE.—A letter to the St. Louis Republican, from one of Gen. Harney's army who participated in the battle with the Indians at Blue Water, gives an account which, if true, will call down public indignation against Gen. Harney. He says that "the Indians had sent us word, by the traders, that if we wished peace, they were willing; but if we wished to fight, they were also willing." That, when the army approached, "the Indians showed signs of parley; but, as we had come for war and not for peace, we paid no attention to them." That the Indians, being well mounted, were about to escape, whereupon, says the writer, "we determined to talk awhile with them, so as to give the dragoons time to show themselves. We gave the signal, and the chief, Little Thunder, came up to us. We had a long talk with him, and discovered that this was the hand which had attacked the mail train. While talking with the chief, we perceived a great commotion among the Indians, which showed us plainly that the dragoons were near. The conference was broken up, and the Indians were ordered to place their rifles at long range of from six hundred to one thousand yards, and advance rapidly."

"The Indians ran, of course, to the hills, and were in a fine position to repel an attack of infantry, when the dragoons showed themselves, then the fun commenced in reality. I never saw a more beautiful thing in my life. When the infantry, saw the dragoons coming down in such beautiful style, they gave one yell, which resounded far and wide. The Indians threw away everything they had in the world. We suppose we killed about seventy. You know they carry off their dead so rapidly that it is almost impossible to say with certainty as to the number killed or wounded. We lost four men killed, four wounded and one missing. They shot remarkably well. We of necessity, killed a good many women and children."

"We took forty women and children prisoners, a good many horses, buffalo meat enough to supply the whole command for some time. I do not suppose the Indians in this country ever had such a perfect clearing out as upon this occasion. They will have cause to remember Gen. Harney for a long time."

This is worse than the Greytown affair.

Powder.—The article of Powder has considerably advanced in price, owing to the war in Europe, and the fact that the belligerent powers have bought up large quantities of the materials from which it is manufactured. In this market it has advanced to 87 per keg.—*N. Carolinaian.*

Fire.—This morning, about 7 1/2 o'clock, the stable belonging to Dr. Jas. H. Dickson was discovered on fire and in a short time it was consumed. The flames spread to the residence of Mr. Henry Baker, which was likewise destroyed. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. We learn that Mr. Baker's loss is \$2,500—1,200 of which is covered by insurance.—*W. Herald.*

Bladen Superior Court.—The Fall term of the Superior Court for Bladen County is in session this week, Judge Ellis presiding. We learn that the civil docket has not been touched in consequence of the number of cases on the State docket. A slave named Jack was tried for setting fire to the barn of Mr. Wm. L. Moore, and acquitted.—*W. Herald.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Letters from Paris by the Pacific speak in terms of censure against Mr. Mason, our Minister at that Court, for having attended in official costume the *Te Deum* at Notre Dame in thanksgiving for the fall of Sebastopol, while nearly all the other representatives of neutral Governments absented themselves from the ceremony.

Passmore Williamson, who is in jail in Philadelphia for contempt of court, seems very desirous of becoming a martyr. Some of his friends a few days ago got up a petition to Judge Kane for his release. This seems to have greatly offended Mr. W., who has requested the Philadelphia papers to say that the movement is entirely unauthorized by him, as he intends to remain in prison until released by law or public opinion.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.

Kansas Election, &c.—We have Kansas dates to the 2d inst. Returns from three counties show a heavy vote for Whitfield, pro-slavery, for Congress. The Shawnee Indians supported the pro-slavery ticket. The entire vote of Johnson county was given for Whitfield. In Leavenworth county Whitfield had 800, and Reeder 200. At Willow Springs 100 votes were polled, all for the pro-slavery ticket. Governor Shannon voted the pro-slavery ticket. There was no fighting or tumult at the polls—the Free-soilers generally not voting.

A Minister Suspended.—The Indiana Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has suspended from the ministry one of its clergymen for unchristian conduct. The following are the specifications:—

"First Specification.—For associating himself with an association known as the Underground Railroad, whose avowed business is to assist slaves from slave to free territory."

"Second Specification.—For actually engaging in the business of assisting slaves in making their escape from slave to free territory, which is contrary to the laws of the United States and statute laws of the State of Indiana."

Several of the witnesses stated that the offending minister had boasted to them of the number of slaves he had aided to escape, giving the names and places in Kentucky from which they had escaped; and one of them testified that he had heard him say that he had never denied belonging to the Underground Railroad, and that he had said in April, this year, in speaking of the relative numbers taken to Liberia by colonization, and to Canada by Underground Railroad, that 10,000 had gone to Liberia and 35,000 to Canada by Underground Railroad.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 4th inst., by Rev. D. S. Williams, Mr. G. S. GIBSON, formerly of Randolph, to Miss SARAH, daughter of the late John Evans, Jr.

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., by Rev. N. F. Ried, Rev. WM. E. PELL, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, eldest daughter of W. J. Ramsay, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday last, Mr. PATRICK MONTAGUE, aged about 62 years.

In this County, 3d inst., at the residence of Thos. Munroe, MARY TURNER, daughter of J. A. and E. J. McLaughlin, aged 10 years, 2 months and 12 days. Oh, lovely plant, celestial flower, Who once adorned thy mother's bower, Thy spirit was too pure for earth: Ah yes! God knew thy precious worth, And called thee home To Heaven, where in bliss replete, With thee, dear one, I hope to meet, To part no more, But there to sing the songs of love, In that happy realm above.

Where troubles are all o'er. [Cox.]

In this County, of putrid sore throat, BENJAMIN CLARK GRAHAM, son of Robert and Maria Graham, aged 3 years, 4 months and 9 days.

Near Rockersville, in this County, on the 23d ult., FREDERICK VENABLE, infant child of Wm. Henry and Mary Ann Melvin, aged two months.

In Anson County, on the 20th ult., Mr. ROBERT HUNTLEY, Sr., aged about 60 years.

At Beaufort, on the 1st inst., in the 24th year of his age, JOHN DAVES, eldest son of the late John P. Daves, of Newbern.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 8.

BACON—	14 a 15	MOLASSES—	36 a 37 1/2
BREXWAX—	25 a	Cuba	40 a 41
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	40 a 41
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	54 a 55
50 a	100	COALS—	11 a 12
COFFEE—Rio	12 1/2 a 13 1/2	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	13 1/2 a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	60 a 60 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a 1 00
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	9 a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8 1/2 a 8 3/4	Flaxseed	1 25 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING		Clover, prib.	1 25 a 1 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Durham	18 a 19	Compr. bag	2 25 a 2 00
Burlap	60 a 60	Buck	2 25 a 2 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	60 a 60
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple	42 a 45
Bro. Sheetings	7 1/2 a 8	N. C. Whiskey	57 a 59
Onaburgs	9 1/2 a 10	Northern	50 a 60
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Run	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 50 a 7 60	Am. Gin	75 a 80
Superfine	7 25 a 7 35	Holland	1 50 a 2 00
Fine	7 00 a 7 00	SUGAR—	
Scratched	6 75 a 6 80	Loaf	11 a 12
GRAIN—		Crushed	10 a 11
Corn	60 a 65	St. Croix	8 1/2 a 10
Wheat	1 40 a 1 00	Puerto Rico	8 1/2 a 10
Oats	40 a 45	New Orleans	8 a 8 1/2
Peas	70 a 80	TOBACCO—	10 a 11
Barley	90 a 1 00	Hydes—Dry	8 a 10
HYDES—Dry	8 a 10	Green	4 a 5
IRON—		Leaf	00 a 00
Sweetens, co. bar	5 1/2 a 6	Manufactured	8 a 15
Brit. wide	6 1/2 a 7	WHITE LEAD—	8 1/2 a 8 3/4
English	4 a 4 1/2	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	6 a 12 1/2	8 x 10	\$2 1/2 a \$2 1/2
LEAD—	8 a 10	10 x 12	\$2 1/2 a 2 1/2
		14 x 15	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Stock accumulating, present price not so high as it was some time since.

Cotton—We reduce our quotations 1/2.

Flour—Very little change.

Wheat—We reduce our quotations 10 cts.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 50. Spirits 36 to 36 1/2.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 36 1/2. Spirits 36 to 36 1/2. Tar 2 20. Rosin 1 25. New Rice retailing at 9 1/2.

At New York, cotton declined 1/4 cent, and rallied next morning, ending 2 1/2. Flour rose 1/2 cent, with sales on Thursday last of 30,000 bbls. and 100,000 bushels of wheat, mostly for shipment to Europe. Southern Flour 12 to 15. Corn 86 to 88. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 47. Rosin 1 57 to 1 60. Lard 14 to 15. Flour 7 to 7 25. Corn 75. Salt \$2 to \$2 25.

Total receipts of cotton, 185,714 bales, against 84,337 last year. Increase 101,337.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

McLaurin's Line. Oct. 8.—Str. Southerner, with goods for King, Hege & Co., Eli Penry, E. Carroll, E. W. Williams, Hunt, Alderton & Co., A. J. O'Hanlon, D. J. W. McLaurin, F. Fries, Miss O'Hanlon.

Latterick & Co's Line. Oct. 6.—Str. Fanny, with Passengers and goods for W. Taylor, Rockfish Co., T. J. Johnson, C. T. Hight & Sons, F. L. Gorrell, J. H. Hall, J. T. Waddell, J. T. Waddell, S. W. Tillingham & Co., E. Rose, P. P. Johnson, E. J. Hale & Son, Myer & Co., Baldwin & Robinson, Steel & Fuller, S. M. Thomas, W. L. Hall, Wm. Booth.

Barber's Line. Oct. 6.—Str. Brothers, with goods for J. E. & G. H. Grier, C. Banks, W. Winslow, M. N. Leary & Son, W. N. Tillingham, J. T. Waddell, J. W. Thomas, Greentree, Hexter & Co., Greentree & Barnum.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3.—Schrs. Laura M. Swansboro', Alba M. New York. 4.—Schrs. C. C. Manson M. Shalotte, G. Hope M. Beaufort. 6.—Brig J. Means M. Portland, Me.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board for the Examination of Teachers in the Common Schools of Cumberland county, will meet at the office of the Chairman on the 7th, 8th and 9th, (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,) of November. All who are desirous to become Teachers must then apply.

J. T. WARDEN.
W. A. HUSKE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1855. 42-3w
Carolinian and Argus copy twice.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at my store on Wednesday next, at 104 o'clock, a good lot of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Oct. 8.

Dwelling House at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday Nov. 1st, that desirable DWELLING HOUSE, corner Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley, lately occupied by M. J. Ramsey, Esq. Terms at sale.

J. T. WADDILL.

By C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

Oct. 8, 1855. 42-3s

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety.

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
As taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 28, 1855. 79-11

Fayetteville Candy Manufacture.
The subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House), where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1855. 73-11



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?
A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Main Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both parties, working only on their own business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the aims may be known by reference to A. H. Wright's new work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner for cash.

JAMES H. PIER, JAMES BRANIS.
Fayetteville, Jan. 24, 1855. 62-11

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their stock and can now offer the public as good horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuance of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

Stables at the West end of Main Street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1855. 71-11

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Fayetteville, N. C., via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, 61-63, Green Street, and continues carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1855. 81-11

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHAS. F. ASKEW.
Jan. 9, 1855. 66-11

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

Our Engines of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51-11

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72-11) JOK. UTLEY.

To the Masonic Fraternity.

ANY one having copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 1812, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 26, 38, 43, and 46, will confer a favor on the Craft by sending them to James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, who is Chairman of the Committee on Masonic History in the State, is endeavoring to collect materials. Any numbers previous to 1811 will be gladly received. Persons friendly to the object will please notice this.

March 1, 1855.

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market, which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets: carved hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; Wardrobes; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtains; Beds; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Teas and Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Piano, one with Eolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufacturers in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 15-11

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67-11

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
ON Monday, the 8th of October, Miss Bingham will resume her School for young Ladies, at her shop on Old Street.

Sept. 18, 1855. 87-11

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE.

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK OF STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

In which may be found THE LADIES: Plain, colored, Plaid, White and Black DELAINES; CASIMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Plaid FANCY and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; CLOTH SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN: Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Also, Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Drapery, Table Cloths and Covers, Alenale Sheets, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, English and Italian Corsets, Dainty Embroidery Silks and Ribbons, Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 29, 1855. 37-11

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House

Sept. 22, 1855. 58-11

MEN WANTED.

30 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Railroad, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid.

HIRAM PARDEE.
Sept. 24, 1855. 38-11

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES GAITERS, BISHOPS, SLIPPERS,

and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

Also, TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

First come, first served.

C. THOMSON, Old Stand, Market Square. 33-11

BY EXPRESS.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS, Webster's Unparalleled Dictionary, further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 8, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered by them, which they will sell at a small advance on first cost, for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-11

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

With a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

R. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-11

FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 27, 1855. 30-11

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

OL King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer these valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Railroad, and is a healthy and pleasant place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a large place in each, with front and rear piazzas and porches, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water, and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of fodder; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of South-Western. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Land, and we will take \$3,500 for the whole, which is \$1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grind Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a planter who has \$14,000 to invest in real estate, and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashie Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart, and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1855. 34-11

Weekly Wilmington Journal, Washington N. C. Times, will publish 6 weeks, and send each to J. & T. Waddill.

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90-11

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

R. C. CHAMBERS, TRACHER.

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 24 of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurement to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, \$8, \$12 and \$16 per session of 21 weeks. Board, washing, fuel, and pocket money, \$10.00. P. M. J. HARRIS, New Market, Randolph's.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-riveted, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRIS.

New Market, Randolph's.

The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-11

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Copper Still, Dwindling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the trees have been cut, and the balance is in good condition. There is a large quantity of Turpentine and adjoining, which can be purchased. The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES, Juniper Spring, Moore County. 44-11

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

in ROBESON COUNTY, 2 miles from Randolphville, P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises, or to Mr. M. C. McINTYRE, 34-11

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Merchants in this section, that he has just received from the Store the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of

HARDWARE,

ever opened in Fayetteville, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY,

RAZORS, SHEARS, SCISSORS,

BUTCHER COOK, and SHOE KNIVES;

POCKET CUTLERY

from the most celebrated Manufacturers; Hand, Panel, Back, Web, Compass, Meat and Felling

SAWS;

from the celebrated "Cyclops" Works, Sheffield.

Also, a large stock of William & Sons' and the Birmingham department contains a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK of

LOCKS,

of ALL KINDS, and in every variety of mounting

of Wilkinson's, and Wright's make; Bright Flower, Cutler Key and Solid Locks; Hinges and Sledge

HAMMERS; Trace Log, Fish, Tongue, Breast, Hammer, Tug, Lock, Back, Dog and Coil

CHAINS; Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing

HOES. Guns, Pistols and Sporting Implements

Colts' and Allen's Revolvers; Smith's Bellows; Farrier's Hammers, and Horse Nails.

Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, Steady; Patent Balances; Counter and Tea Scales;

Cross Cut and Mill SAWS. A large assortment of Long and D Handle SHOVELS and SPADES, of Ames, Rowland's, Thomas', and Perkins' make; and a large stock of

Collins', Mann's and Stewart's

AXES. I have also in Store, a complete assortment of

COUCH GOODS; Springs, and Axles; Dash and Top Leather; Enamelled Canvases; Hubs; Spokes; Bent

Felloes; Lace; Damask; Ornaments; Trimmer's Tools, &c., &c.

I have also increased my stock of HARNES MOUNTING; and have a large stock of Hames, Pad Traps, Bits, Stirrups, Backs, &c., of various patterns—patented, plated, and full sized; and a large stock of all which are offered at such prices as will convince Merchants, that Goods can be bought at Wholesale as LOW in Fayetteville as in the Northern Cities. An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM BOOTH, East End of Dobbin House Building. Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 34-11

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

William Gaddy vs. Michael C. Nash.

Original Attachment Levied in the hands of Neely

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case—Michael C. Nash—resides beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendant to be and appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise Judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855. 32-11

J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Joseph Allen, administrator of Moody Hugh dec'd, vs. Frances Kindred and others.

Petition for Settlement.

It is this case appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case—Frances Kindred and wife Mary, Elizabeth Nash, Delane Maske, Dudley Maske, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, Williamson Knox, William Ross, Moody Mary, John May, Hugh Ross, William Ross and Elizabeth Ross, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendant to be and appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855. 31-11

J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Delia Turner and Mary Turner, in support of the last Will and Testament of Auburn Turner, vs. Elizabeth Allen Hathers.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Green Turner, one of the next of kin of Auburn Turner, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Green Turner to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to make himself a party to and to see to said proceedings, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence. 32-11

J. WHITE, Clerk.

CROCKERY,

CHINA,

GLASS-WARE, &c.

I AM now opening my FALL SUPPLIES, comprising of every thing suitable for the Country and Town Trade.

My Stock has been carefully selected, in person, from the best manufacturers and in the best markets in the Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS may rely upon buying from me at prices which will save them all the trouble and delay of ordering from the North.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Dealer in Crockery, China and Glassware. Aug. 22, 1855. 29-11

FAIL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

JAMES F. FOULKES,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.

Sept. 12, 1855. 37-11

SEPTEMBER, 1855.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

DRUGGIST.

Is receiving large supplies of Fresh and Genuine

DRUGS,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.